

[Rollcall Vote No. 221 Leg.]

## YEAS—49

Akaka	Dodd	Lieberman
Allard	Dorgan	Lincoln
Bayh	Durbin	Mikulski
Biden	Edwards	Miller
Bingaman	Feingold	Murray
Boxer	Feinstein	Nelson (FL)
Breaux	Graham	Nelson (NE)
Byrd	Harkin	Reed
Cantwell	Hollings	Reid
Carnahan	Inouye	Rockefeller
Carper	Jeffords	Sarbanes
Cleland	Johnson	Schumer
Clinton	Kennedy	Stabenow
Conrad	Kohl	Wellstone
Corzine	Landrieu	Wyden
Daschle	Leahy	
Dayton	Levin	

## NAYS—46

Allen	Fitzgerald	Roberts
Bennett	Frist	Santorum
Bond	Gramm	Sessions
Brownback	Grassley	Shelby
Bunning	Gregg	Smith (NH)
Burns	Hagel	Smith (OR)
Campbell	Hatch	Snowe
Chafee	Helms	Specter
Cochran	Hutchison	Stevens
Collins	Inhofe	Thomas
Craig	Kyl	Thompson
Crapo	Lott	Thurmond
DeWine	Lugar	Voinovich
Domenici	McCain	Warner
Ensign	McConnell	
Enzi	Nickles	

## NOT VOTING—5

Baucus	Kerry	Torricelli
Hutchinson	Murkowski	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 49, the nays are 46. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

## HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of H.R. 5005, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5005) to establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Lieberman amendment No. 4471, in the nature of a substitute.

Byrd amendment No. 4644 (to amendment No. 4471) to provide for the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security, and an orderly transfer of functions to the directorates of the Department.

Lieberman/McCain amendment No. 4694 (to amendment No. 4471) to establish the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

## CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

## CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on the Lieberman substitute amendment No. 4471 for H.R. 5005, the Homeland Security bill.

Debbie Stabenow, Harry Reid, Charles Schumer, Evan Bayh, Mark Dayton, Jeff Sessions, John Edwards, Jim Jeffords, Joseph Lieberman, Bill Nelson of Florida, Blanche L. Lincoln, Byron L. Dorgan, Jack Reed, Patrick Leahy, Robert C. Byrd, Mary Landrieu, Max Baucus.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I note my objection to Hatch amendment No. 4693 on cybersecurity to amendment No. 4471.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have spoken with Senator LIEBERMAN. He has indicated to me there is no business to conduct tonight on this bill.

## MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period for morning business until 7:15 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the exception of Senator LOTT, who has indicated to me he wishes to speak, and he should be able to speak for whatever time he desires.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3009

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to express my full support for the conference report on H.R. 3009, the Andean Trade Preference Expansion Act, which was passed by Congress and signed by the President just prior to the August recess. I was unable to come to the floor during the consideration of the conference report, but I wanted to take this opportunity to express my views on this important legislation.

H.R. 3009 was by far the most comprehensive trade legislation to come before Congress in fourteen years. By passing this bill, we accomplished four key goals: granting the President Trade Promotion Authority for the first time in 8 years; dramatically enhancing Trade Adjustment Assistance for displaced workers; renewing and expanding the Andean Trade Preference Act to provide legitimate export opportunities to Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and; extending for 5 years the Generalized System of Preferences providing tariff cuts for over 100 developing countries.

I support all four of these goals, and I voted enthusiastically in favor of this bill. I am particularly pleased that the enhancement of the Andean Trade Preference Act is the underlying bill for this important legislation. This issue has been of great personal importance to me.

When the Senate was considering its version of Andean legislation in May, we heard time and again about the success of new, legitimate, exports from the region like cut flowers and asparagus.

Since December 4 of last year, when the original ATPA legislation expired, these and many other legitimate exports from the region have been subjected to substantially higher tariffs. These higher tariffs hit the fresh cut flower sector particularly hard as higher tariffs impacted peak sales periods for the Valentine's Day and Mother's Day holidays.

This legislation will return trade benefits to all of those products previously covered by ATPA and, most importantly, this legislation has been made retroactive to December 4, so that any duties that were paid during the lapse of ATPA will be refunded.

I am pleased that the conference report is not simply a renewal of ATPA, but includes enhanced benefits for new products. Times, and our trade policy in the region, have changed since 1991 when the original ATPA legislation passed. Most notably, the passage in 2000 of the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act provided enhanced trade benefits to Caribbean countries, but inadvertently disadvantaged imports from the Andean region.

Nowhere else was this more critical than in apparel assembly where some 100,000 jobs in Colombia alone were at risk of being relocated to CBI countries. Under the enhanced ATPA program in the conference report, the Andean countries will now be competitive suppliers in the region. And this new ATPA benefit will also benefit U.S. producers of textile, yarn and cotton by making these U.S.-produced components more competitive with Asian goods. In fact, the U.S. apparel importers predict that the ATPA provisions in this bill will lead to over \$1 billion in new orders. The next time ATPA is debated in this chamber, I look forward to hearing floor statements that show that this projection has come true. I also hope to hear of new successes from increased exports in footwear, watches, tuna, and other new products afforded ATPA benefits under this legislation.

Enhanced trade benefits in the apparel sector should, in my view, be the new norm in the Western Hemisphere. I continue to be concerned about the demise of the Multi-Fiber Agreement in 2005 and the effect the end of this agreement will have on U.S.-Caribbean and Andean apparel assembly partnerships. If we want a competitive apparel industry in the Western Hemisphere post-2005, we must be developing greater efficiency in the region now.

Secretary of Commerce Don Evans has been leading this effort for the Administration, and the Commerce Department has developed a Western Hemisphere action plan to enhance post-2005 competitiveness in the region. I will be writing to Mr. Evans shortly to encourage a similar initiative for the Andean region.

I also want to say a few words about two other key parts of this trade bill—Trade Promotion Authority and Trade Adjustment Assistance. It has been eight long years since Trade Promotion